

2. (Amended) The high-voltage insulation system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the coolant comprises liquid nitrogen and the components contain high-temperature superconductor material.

3. (Amended) The high-voltage insulation system as claimed in claim 1, wherein, in order to make the components mechanically robust, the base fabric is in the form of pressboards.

4. (Amended) The high-voltage insulation system as claimed in claim 3, wherein the base fabric comprises a laminate having at least two layers of pressboards, which are separated by at least one intermediate layer.

5. (Amended) The high-voltage insulation system as claimed in claim 4, wherein the intermediate layer comprises a fabric composed of cotton, nylon or polyethylene fibers.

6. (Amended) The high-voltage insulation system as claimed in claim 1, wherein, in order to grade electrical fields, carbon in the form of fibers or fabrics is added to the base fabric or to the intermediate layer.

7. (Amended) The high-voltage insulation system as claimed in claim 1, wherein, for mechanical reinforcement glass fibers in the form of fibers or fabrics are added to the base fabric or to the intermediate layer.

8. (Amended) A method for producing a high-voltage insulation system comprising a coolant and a solid material having a cured polymer matrix and a base fabric, wherein a base fabric comprising cellulose is formed in the dry state as a pressboard and is then impregnated with a polymer resin.

9. (Amended) The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the pressboard has a thickness d , and a minimum radius of curvature R , and in that the ratio R/d is less than 150.

10. (Amended) The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the formed pressboard forms a coil former on which at least one winding of a superconducting conductor is wound, and the coil former and the winding are then impregnated jointly.